

Forever stout that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Later from England.

By the late arrival, it appears that England is still taking on about the Trent affair. Evidently there is much feeling in relation to it, while reason is put aside. It is plain enough, and their newspapers acknowledge it, that belligerent nations have the right of search for contraband of war, among which is included ambassadors and their dispatches. England has declared that both the northern and southern states are belligerents, and has treated them according to her own declarations, as equals, while she is neutral. The case is a plain one against England, and a few shrewd war upon us it will not be on account of this affair, but for other reasons. We think there is some danger, enough, at least, to open, preparations to be immediately taken, in regard to our coast defenses, and the rapid increase of our navy.

The Situation in Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that Gen. Buell has 100,000 men under his command in Kentucky. The principal points of interest are Muncieville and Bowling Green, on the route to Nashville, which is commanded by Buell; and Somerset, where Schoepf and Zollicoffer, are expected to have a battle very soon. Somerset is in southeastern Kentucky, in the direction of Cumberland Gap, and near the banks of the Cumberland river. At the latest accounts, Schoepf needed reinforcements but was determined to hazard a battle, if Zollicoffer attacked him. Should he be defeated the enemy would advance in strong force towards Lexington, with a view of reaching Cincinnati and Louisville. Very much, therefore, depends upon the battle soon to take place near Somerset. If our forces gain the victory, Buell will then, undoubtedly, attack Buckner, defeat him, and march upon Nashville.

The Investigating Committee's Report.

The long expected and much heralded report of the investigating committee, has been submitted to congress. There is probably nothing new in it, as the principal matter it contains relates to the western department, and all that could be tortured into an unfavorable appearance for Gen. Fremont, has long since been published by his enemies, with all the false coloring which it was possible to give it.

It is a noteworthy fact, connected with this investigation, that the principal person sought to be convicted of dishonesty by it, Gen. Fremont, had no opportunity for explanation, or for rebutting proof, but the examination was conducted with open doors for his enemies, who procured witnesses to prove what they desired, and published to the world distorted statements in advance of the report. From the character of the men who surrounded this committee, during their investigation at St. Louis, and the countenance, favor and facilities given to the enemies of Gen. Fremont, it is evident that the committee had prejudged the case. Their statements now, since the prominence and angry debate which has grown out of the publicity they have allowed to be made of the contents of their report in advance, must be taken with considerable allowance. They scattered the charges and portions of the testimony against Fremont, through the newspaper columns of his partizan enemies, and now they appear to make good those accusations. It will not be surprising, therefore, to find them arguing one side of the case pretty strongly.

It will, also, strike the reader, that they have confined their labors, principally to the western department; they do not look into the military contracts about Washington, or in the other departments of the army. Why not? Did they fear to do so? The people of the west would like to know who has cheated the government in the east, and if this committee does not work with as much energy to discover frauds elsewhere, they will naturally conclude that the object was not so much to discover peculation, as to destroy the character and influence of the commander of the western department. Let this committee go on with its work. We do not fear of its labors elsewhere; has it become exhausted? If so, let another committee take the other military departments in hand. This partial investigation will not satisfy the public. We want to compare notes between the east and the west in this respect, and see which section has cheated the government the most.

Now that this committee has made its report, we presume Gen. Fremont will defend himself before the public. We have the most undoubting faith that he will be able to clear himself of all the charges brought against him personally; but if he should not, we shall not hesitate to condemn him. We have only insisted that he should have a fair chance, and that the private and political enemies who were dogging him, should not fill the public mind with prejudice in advance of a full hearing of both sides of the question.

A key, picked up in the street, has been left at this office for the owner.

In the present aspect of our domestic and foreign relations, the condition of the frontier and the coast defenses is a subject of intense interest to the loyal people of the country, and of nervous curiosity to the disaffected and traitorous. We have from various sources the condition of the military posts on the frontier.

The first of the line of important works which would form the basis of operations on the north are the batteries at the Saint Ste. Marie, where eight or ten guns can be mounted. No troops have been stationed there for some time; the garrison at present consisting of the widow of an officer, who receives \$33 a month for the care of the work.

At Mackinaw, the next position on this line, there are works which mount ten guns, commanding the Straits of Mackinaw, connecting Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. The importance of this position, in the event of extensive naval operations on the upper lakes, and from the natural facilities afforded by the locality for the establishment of almost impregnable works, cannot be overestimated.

Fort St. Clair, near the mouth of the St. Clair river, which connects Lake Huron with Lake St. Clair, forms a link in the chain of defense. It is situated about 35 miles above Detroit, and commands the communication between Lake Huron and Lake Erie. No troops have occupied it for some time past, but it can easily be placed in a defensible condition.

The works at Detroit, in addition to their importance in the chain of frontier defenses, have additional consequence in defending a populous and wealthy city, situated at a point the most exposed to direct attack on the entire line.

Fort Wayne, at this point, is in condition to mount its entire armament. The officer's quarters and barracks are still unfinished. The fort has been the object of several appropriations by congress, but is still in need of a considerable amount to fit it for receiving a garrison. It has been in charge of a fort keeper during the past two years.

Fort Porter, Black Rock, near Buffalo, is in good condition, and ready to receive the armament and a garrison. It is the next in the line of northern works, and commands the Niagara river at this point. No troops have been quartered here for some time past.

Fort Niagara, at the mouth of the Niagara river, forms the next point in the line, and occupies a strategic position similar to that of Fort Porter. It is in condition to mount guns, but the accommodations for the garrison are incomplete and the means of storing supplies are entirely inadequate. Much has yet to be done to place it in an efficient condition. No troops have been quartered here in a long time.

Fort Ontario, at Oswego, N. Y., occupies the next point in the chain of frontier works. It is in condition to receive guns, but the accommodations for the garrison are incomplete and the means of storing supplies are entirely inadequate. Much has yet to be done to place it in an efficient condition. No troops have been quartered here in a long time.

Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., forming another point of operations on this line, is an important position, and can be placed in defensive condition in a short time. As a naval station, Sackett's Harbor was recognized in the war of 1812 as the most important on the northern frontier.

The fortifications below Ogdensburg are situated at the narrowest point on the St. Lawrence, and, although insignificant in themselves, are of the greatest importance on account of their position. Even the slight battery of 15 was forces of serious annoyance to the British vessels on the opposite shores.

The fortifications at Rouse's Point at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, are the most important on the entire line, forming, as they do, a line of sustaining works communicating with the great military depots of this state; and the center of operations by which Upper Canada could be cut off from reinforcements from England. The perfect communication by water and by several lines of railroads on each side, indicate the importance of this line of advance, without the experience of fifteen campaigns of which it was the scene of the principal operations. Its proximity to the most populous and wealthy of the Canadian cities, and to the head of navigation on the St. Lawrence, is a consideration which the mere neophyte in military science cannot overlook.

The most important of the works is Fort Ontario, at Oswego, N. Y., which, although in a half finished condition, will present mount thirty-four howitzers and twenty six guns. It was occupied last year by three companies of the Second Artillery, and during the winter of 1860-61, it was the scene of a battle between the British and the Americans, and bearing the blood-stains of every struggle in which the country has been engaged, with the exception of the Mexican and secession wars, form distinguishing points in this line of defense.

Fremont's Journey.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal of last evening says: "When General Fremont was here on his way from St. Louis to New York, a member of his military family explained the manner in which he came to make the journey. For three months General Fremont's entire time and energies had been given to the campaign in Missouri, and his extensive private business affairs were utterly neglected. On his supererogation and return to St. Louis, he made application to the War Department for leave to visit New York to attend to business matters that demanded his immediate attention. Seven times was this request made, but no response was returned. Finally, General Fremont telegraphed to General McClellan, and promptly received permission to make the journey."

The Pensacola.—The new man-of-war Pensacola is still lying down at Alexandria. The engines will be ready for an experimental trip on Saturday; should they prove satisfactory, on Monday a trial trip will be made, by order of the navy department. A number of invited guests will be present. Her armament is now complete, except one gun. She has now twenty two 68 pounders, and will take on a 150 pound gun in a few days. When ready for sea she can carry seventeen hundred tons of shot, seven hundred tons of powder, and three thousand tons of provisions for three months. It will be remembered that the southern fleet intended before this vessel was taken from the navy yard at Pensacola, to make her flagship of their navy.

An Alliance Disturbed.—John F. Harper, Esq., of the celebrated publishing firm of Harper & Brothers, New York, was married at Milwaukee on the 12th inst. to Miss Lydia Lynde, daughter of Hon. William T. Lynde, of the latter city.

The newly married couple and their friends are now stopping at the Sherman House, in this city. (Chicago Journal.)

How it Works.—The effect of the war-like news from England in Baltimore was to call forth a warm sympathy for the position of the president, while the rebels rejoiced at the prospect of the aid of England to overthrow the Union. Nearly all the Irish in the city have been secessionists, but they are now rallying to the Union against England.

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The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY, HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX, IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Table with 2 columns: Description of advertising rates and corresponding prices.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- List of businesses and professionals including L. O. P., Knowlton & Jackson, John Winans, J. W. D. Parker, M. E. Johnson, Willard Merrill, G. W. Chittenden, Dr. B. F. Pendleton, Sanford A. Hudson, H. A. Patterson, Doctor W. A. Merz, E. H. Edge & Frase, Noah Newell, S. P. Cole, M. D., New York Cash Store, Bennett, Cassaday & Gibbs, G. T. Cole, Pure Wines and Liquors, W. Robinson, and others.

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do hereby certify that we have purchased Bock's (of their own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas at various times, and have worn them constantly for the length of time hereinafter stated:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Residence, Date, and Time Worn.

NOTICE TO MILITARY OFFICERS!

RECEIVED this day by Express, a splendid assortment of

Fine Blue Cloths, FOR FINE MILITARY SUITS, from which we are getting up suits in a

SUPERIOR STYLE to anything to be found in this market at any other place. In a few days we shall be in receipt of some

Heavy Blue Cloths FOR Fatigue Suits and Overcoats.

Also received this day, Shoulder Straps, Bugles, &c.

Oct. 28th, 1861. SMITH & BOSTWICK, 228d St.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE N. SWAGER, 100 Lake Street, Chicago.

Greatly Reduced Prices. In addition to the articles manufactured by himself he has a large stock of imported furniture, which he sells at very low prices.

Also, as well as his own manufacture, is of the latest style of furniture, and is of the latest style of furniture, and is of the latest style of furniture.

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NEW DEAL

AT PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR and KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specifics

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

GLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which we will sell at prices to correspond with the

reductions to which the laborers and producers of the country are now compelled to submit.

We will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS,

PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND REFINED SUGARS, SYRUPS, SALTS,

COARSE AND FINE, FISH, FLOUR, &c.,

LOWER

than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality and style of goods, and

Deliver them Free of Charge

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such as wish them sent by rail.

TEAS:

BLACK AND GREEN,

as well as many other articles in which we deal, have become indispensable to all families that use them. To such as have long dealt with us, we refer all new customers for information as to the quality of our goods, their prices, and our way of doing business.

A. PALMER & SON, Drug and Tea Store, near the Ford House, Janesville.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

on the

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND

and

C. GRIMSHAW & CO., LIVERPOOL,

Available in any part of Great Britain. Also, PASSAGE CERTIFICATES

for the

BLACK STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

For sale by

A. PALMER, - - - Wisconsin.

June 28th, 1861. jylawit

WE WILL

MANUFACTURE

TO ORDER

ALL KINDS OF

IRON, STEEL, AND

COPPER, BRASS, AND

ZINC, AND ALL

KINDS OF

METAL, AND ALL

KINDS OF

METAL, AND ALL

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METAL, AND ALL

KINDS OF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES.—The London Times of the 28th November, states, in its city article, that the news of the arrest of Slidell and Mason "produced an indescribable effect in the city this morning. It transpired about the middle of the day, up to which time the English funds had shown great buoyancy, and, after a few moments, during which it was deemed almost incredible, the result on the funds was a fall of one per cent. From this there was a rally of nearly one-half per cent, but the market closed with a very unsettled appearance."

"Although no one in the city to-day has been able to conceive it possible for any United States' warrant to be served on board a British ship for the capture of any peaceable passenger not charged with any recognized crime, the cabinet will be fully supported even in tolerating the act, provided it can be shown to be in conformity with the reciprocal law between the two nations, or the nations of the world generally. On the other hand, should the proceeding be found unquestionably illegal, there will be no limit to the energy with which the country will respond to the demand for the requisite means of obtaining instant satisfaction, and upholding the common principles that regulate the conduct of the intercourse of nations."

The same article states that since Friday last about 3,000 tons of salt-petre have been purchased on American account on terms which have caused a rise of from 36s. to 40s per cwt. The quantity is about equal to the entire stock in London, and, as there was nothing in the position of the article to lead to the expectation of any particular movement, the affair caused surprise and curiosity.

As the whole could not be procured on the spot, a portion had to be bought for arrival; but the greatest urgency has been manifested to obtain immediate delivery of as much as possible, and about 1,000 tons are understood to be on their way to Liverpool. London, while shipments are likewise being hurried off from Liverpool.

It has also become known that for several months past large quantities of rifles and other fire arms, amounting to some hundred thousand, have been shipped to the United States under the designation of "hardware" and that the business is still going on.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The Louisville Journal says:

"We do not believe that even in this age of cheap publications any work can be more reasonably than the terms of the Scientific American at \$2 per annum, with twenty-five per cent discount for clubs of ten. It forms a yearly volume of 532 pages, quarto, with an immense number of original engravings of patented machines, valuable inventions, and objects of scientific interest. There is not a country in the world which does not receive a share of its attention. It contains official lists of patent claims, important statistics, practical recipes for useful domestic purposes, and has long stood, both in this country and in Europe, as the highest authority in the mechanic arts and sciences. There is no publication more valuable to the farmer, the miller, the engineer, the iron founder, the mechanic, or the manufacturer. We have never opened a number without learning something we never knew before, and obtaining valuable information for the benefit of our readers. The publishers, Messrs. Munn & Co., of 37 Park Row, New York, have deserved the success which they have achieved. No one should visit that city without calling at their palatial establishment, which is a museum of inventive genius collected from the whole world. If any of our friends away off in the country do not know this work, and will take our advice, they will mail \$2 and become subscribers immediately, or by applying to the publishers they can obtain a specimen copy gratis, which will be sure to confirm the truth of our recommendation."

We fully indorse the above, and would recommend our readers to take Prentice's advice, and subscribe for the paper. A new volume commences on the first of January, and it being a valuable work of reference, containing, as it does, the only official list of patent claims published in the country, every number should be preserved. The paper is published every Saturday, by the well known patent agents, Messrs. Munn & Co., who have conducted the paper during the past sixteen years.

In addition to furnishing specimen copies of the paper gratis, the publishers will send a pamphlet of advice to inventors, free of charge. Address, Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

GAS EXPLOSION IN ALBANY, NEW YORK. On Friday last two men went into the cellar of a building corner of Lydian street and Broadway, in Albany, New York, to ascertain the cause of an escape of gas, and on lighting a match, an explosion occurred which shook the earth, and made a rent similar to that of the Portland explosion. The entire interior of the building was demolished, the counters, ceilings and partitions being thrown down. A very general destruction of everything but the outer walls resulted. Families in the second and third stories were suddenly thrown violently about to the great derangement of their personal and household effects. One of the men named Smith, in the employ of the gas company, was blown towards the door, and escaped into the street, severely burned about the hands, head and face. The other man escaped uninjured.

Lilacs, apple, and other trees at Rutland, Vermont, are beginning to put forth buds, as in the spring of the year. A few more days of such mild weather would probably bring forth the blossoms.—Springfield Rep.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

WITH

New Improvements, at Reduced Prices

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company having gained their suits at law, with injunctions restraining the sale of their machines, and the public being benefited thereby, and having accordingly reduced the price of their machines, we are enabled to make a special offer of our machines at a very low price, and to make a special offer of our machines at a very low price, and to make a special offer of our machines at a very low price.

PRICES OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES. After this date they will be sold at rates that will pay a fair profit on the cost of manufacture, capital invested, and expense of making sales; such prices as will enable them to make first class machines, and, as before, guarantee them in every particular.

C. MINER, Agent, 1111 Broadway, New York.

TO FARMERS!

Having leased the

FARMERS' MILLS, JANESVILLE,

will pay particular attention to

G R I S T I N G,

for the next twelve months.

JACKMAN & ALDEN

seville, August 10, 1860. 50r

1861

Chicago and North-Western Railway

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave Janesville:

Passenger Train, for Chicago, 7:00 A.M.

Freight Train, for Chicago, 12:00 P.M.

Passenger Train, for Oakbrook, 7:30 A.M.

Freight Train, for Oakbrook, 12:30 P.M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waukegan, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points north-west; for Beloit, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Danville and points west; tickets for all principal points east and south, on sale at the passenger depot.

H. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

CHANGING OF TIME.

Trains leave Janesville for:

Milwaukee, 6:50 A.M.

Madison, 7:00 A.M.

Monroe, 7:10 A.M.

Watkinsville, 7:20 A.M.

Madison, 7:30 A.M.

Watkinsville, 7:40 A.M.

Madison, 7:50 A.M.

Watkinsville, 8:00 A.M.

Madison, 8:10 A.M.

Watkinsville, 8:20 A.M.

Madison, 8:30 A.M.

Watkinsville, 8:40 A.M.

Madison, 8:50 A.M.

Watkinsville, 9:00 A.M.

Madison, 9:10 A.M.

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Madison, 9:50 A.M.

Watkinsville, 10:00 A.M.

Madison, 10:10 A.M.

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Watkinsville, 12:00 P.M.

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Madison, 12:50 P.M.

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Madison, 1:10 P.M.

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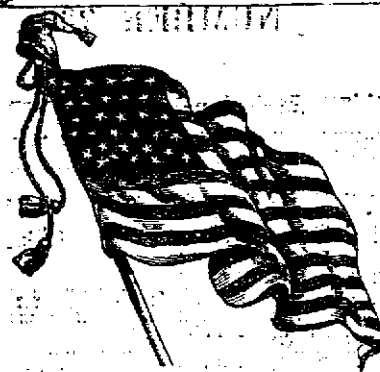
Watkinsville, 3:20 P.M.

Madison, 3:30 P.M.

Watkinsville, 3:40 P.M.

Madison, 3:50 P.M.

Watkinsville, 4:00 P.M.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Which breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Later from England.

By the late arrival, it appears that England is still taking on about the Trent affair. Evidently there is much feeling in relation to it, while reason is put aside. It is plain enough, and their newspapers acknowledge it, that belligerent nations have the right of search for contraband of war, among which is included 'ambassadors and their dispatches. England has declared that both the northern and southern states are belligerents, and has treated them according to her own declarations, as equals, while she is neutral. The case is a plain one against England, and if she makes war upon us it will not be on account of this affair, but for other reasons. We think there is some danger, enough, at least, to cause precautions to be immediately taken, in regard to our coast defenses, and the rapid increase of our navy.

The Situation in Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that Gen. Buell has 110,000 men under his command in Kentucky. The principal points of interest are Mumfordsville and Bowling Green, on the route to Nashville, which is commanded by Buell; and Somerset, where Schoepf and Zollicoffer, are expected to have a battle very soon. Somerset is in southeastern Kentucky, in the direction of Cumberland Gap, and near the banks of the Cumberland river. At the latest accounts, Schoepf needed reinforcements but was determined to hazard a battle, if Zollicoffer attacked him. Should he be defeated the enemy would advance in strong force towards Lexington, with a view of reaching Cincinnati and Louisville. Very much, therefore, depends upon the battle soon to take place near Somerset. If our forces gain the victory, Buell will then, undoubtedly, attack Buckner, defeat him, and march upon Nashville.

The Investigating Committee's Report.

The long expected and much heralded report of the investigating committee, has been submitted to congress. There is probably nothing new in it, as the principal matter it contains relates to the western department; and all that could be tortured into an unfavorable appearance for Gen. Fremont, has long since been published by his enemies, with all the false coloring which it was possible to give it.

It is a noteworthy fact, connected with this investigation, that the principal person sought to be convicted of dishonesty by it, Gen. Fremont, had no opportunity for explanation, or for rebutting proof, but the examination was conducted with open doors for his enemies, who procured witnesses to prove what they desired, and published to the world distorted statements in advance of the report. From the character of the men who surrounded this committee, during their investigation at St. Louis, and the countenance, favor and facilities given to the enemies of Gen. Fremont, it is evident that the committee had prejudged the case. Their statements now, since the prominence and angry debate which has grown out of the publicity they have allowed to be made of the contents of their report in advance, must be taken with considerable allowance. They scattered the charges and portions of the testimony against Fremont, through the newspaper columns of his partisan enemies, and now they appear to make good those accusations. It will not be surprising, therefore, to find them arguing one side of the case pretty strongly.

It will, also, strike the reader, that they have confined their labors principally to the western department; they do not look into the military contracts about Washington, or in the other departments of the army. Why not? Did they fear to do so? The people of the west would like to know who has cheated the government in the east, and if this committee does not work with as much energy to discover frauds elsewhere, they will naturally conclude that the object was not so much to discover peculation, as to destroy the character and influence of the commander of the western department. Let this committee go on with its work. We do not hear of its labors elsewhere; has it become exhausted? If so, let another committee take the other military departments in hand. This partial investigation will not satisfy the public. We want to compare notes between the east and the west in this respect, and see which section has cheated the government the most.

Now that this committee has made its report, we presume Gen. Fremont will defend himself before the public. We have the most undoubted faith that he will be able to clear himself of all the charges brought against him personally; but if he should not, we shall not hesitate to condemn him. We have only insisted that he should have a fair chance, and that the private and political enemies who were dogging him should not fill the public mind with prejudice in advance of a full hearing of both sides of the question.

A key, picked up in the street, has been left at this office for the owner.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Condition of our Lake Defences.

In the present aspect of our domestic and foreign relations, the condition of our lake and coast defenses is a subject of intense interest to the loyal people of the country, and of nervous curiosity to the disaffected and traitors. We have from various sources the condition of the military posts on the frontier.

The first of the line of important works which would form the basis of operations on the north are the barracks at the Saint Marie, where eight or ten guns can be mounted. No troops have been stationed there for some time. The garrison at present consisting of the widow of an officer, who receives \$35 a month for the care of the work.

At Mackinaw, the next position on this line, there are works which mount ten guns, commanding the Straits of Mackinaw, connecting Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. The importance of this position, in the event of extensive naval operations on the upper lakes, and from the natural facilities afforded by the locality for the establishment of almost impregnable works, cannot be overestimated.

Fort St. Clair, near the mouth of the St. Clair river, which connects Lake Huron with Lake St. Clair, forms a link in the chain of defenses. It is situated about 35 miles above Detroit, and commands the communication between Lake Huron and Lake Erie. No troops have occupied it for some time past, but it can easily be placed in a defensible condition.

The works at Detroit, in addition to their importance in the chain of defenses, have additional consequences, and demand a populous and wealthy city, situated at the point the most exposed to direct attack on the entire line.

Fort Wayne, at this point, is in condition to mount its entire armament. The officer's quarters and barracks are still unfinished. The fort has been the object of several appropriations by congress, but is still in need of a considerable amount to fit it for receiving a garrison. It has been in charge of a fort-keeper during the past two years.

Fort Porter, Black Rock, near Buffalo, is in good condition, and ready to receive its armament and garrison. It is the next in the line of northern works, and commands the Niagara river at this point. No troops have been quartered here for some time past.

Fort Niagara, at the mouth of the Niagara river, forms the next point in the line, and occupies a strategic position similar to that of Fort Porter. It is in condition to mount guns, but the accommodations for the garrison are incomplete and the means of storing supplies are entirely inadequate. Much has yet to be done to place it in an efficient condition. No troops have been quartered here in a long time.

Fort Ontario, at Oswego, N. Y., occupies the next point in the chain of frontier works. It is in condition to receive guns, but the accommodations for garrison and supplies are poor. The river commerce and gun platforms are of wood, in a condition to decay, but they can be replaced in a short time. The position of Oswego as a depot of supplies for vessels on Lake Ontario is of considerable importance.

Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., forming another point of operations on this line, is an important position, and can be placed in defensive condition in a short time. As a naval station, Sackett's Harbor was recognized in the war of 1812 as the most important on the northern frontier.

The fortifications below Ogdensburg are situated at the narrowest point on the St. Lawrence, and, although insignificant in themselves, are of the greatest importance on account of their position. Even the slight batteries of 1812 were causes of serious annoyance to the British forces on the opposite shore.

The fortifications at Point and at Plattsburg were the most important on the entire line, forming, as they do, a line of sustaining works communicating with the great military depots of this state; and the center of operations by which Upper Canada could be cut off from reinforcements from England. The perfect communication by water and by several lines of railroads on each side, indicate the importance of this line of advance, without the experience of fifteen campaigns of which it was the scene of the principal operations. Its proximity to the most populous and wealthy of the Canadian cities, and to the head of navigation on the St. Lawrence, is a consideration which the merest neophyte in military science cannot overlook.

The most important of the works at Fort Montgomery, at Boon's Point, which, although in a half-finished condition, will, in twenty months, be a formidable work, and will present a formidable barrier to the advance of the British forces. It was occupied last year by three companies of the Second Artillery, the Second and Third Regiments of the New York Militia, and the Second and Third Regiments of the New York Militia, and the Second and Third Regiments of the New York Militia.

FRANKLIN'S JOURNEY.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal of last evening says: "When General Fremont was here on his way from St. Louis to New York, a member of his military family explained the manner in which he became a member of the army. He was a member of the army during the time and energies had been expended in the campaign in Missouri, and his extensive private business affairs were utterly neglected. On his supersede and return to St. Louis, he made application to the War Department for leave to visit New York to attend to business matters that demanded his immediate attention. Seven times was this request made, but no response was returned. Finally, General Fremont telegraphed to General McClellan, and promptly received permission to make the journey."

THE PENNSYLVANIA.—The new man-of-war Pensacola is still lying down at Alexandria. The engines will be ready for an experimental trip on Saturday; should they prove satisfactory, on Monday a trial trip will be made, by order of the navy department. A number of invited guests will be present. Her armament is now complete, except one gun. She has now twenty-two 68 pounders, and will take on a 150 pound gun in a few days. When ready for service she can throw seventeen hundred pounds of shot every three hours, and in one hour can fire twenty times, at a distance of from two to three miles. It will be remembered that the southern forces intended before this vessel was taken from the navy yard at Pensacola, to make her flagship of the navy.

AN ALLIANCE DISTINGUISHED.—John F. Harper, Ben. of the celebrated publishing firm of Harper & Brothers, New York, was married at Milwaukee on the 19th inst. to Miss Lillie M. Apple, daughter of Hon. William T. Lynde, of the latter city.

The newly married couple and their friends are now stopping at the Sherman House, in this city. Chicago Journal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WASHINGTON STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, ORIGIN IN Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

House.—Mr. Bingham, from the judiciary committee, reported that the joint resolution directing and requiring the provost court at Alexandria, Virginia, to retain and safely keep in its custody, any property taken as that of persons engaged in or aiding the rebellion against the United States, until the further action of congress touching the same. The resolution passed.

The house resumed the consideration of the special order, being Mr. Elliott's resolution proposing the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, &c.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, invoked a calm and patriotic consideration of the subject now before the house. It was with the deepest pain that he witnessed the introduction of the proposition, at an early period in the session, and the attempt to pass it under the operation of the previous question. He thought that there was a disposition to exclude all reflection, and a refusal to pause in the apparently mad career, but when a disposition was afterwards shown to act with deliberation, his hopes revived. Mr. Harding then proposed to the following points of his opposition to the resolution.

1st. We have no constitutional power to pass them or any bills on the subject.

2d. And he proceeded to show, from copious extracts, that congress, and the administration, stand pledged in the most solemn and public manner, against all interference with slavery.

Therefore to sanction such a policy would be a palpable violation of the pledged faith of this government.

3d. He opposed the resolution because legislation on the subject is forbidden by every principle of sound policy.

4th. He opposed them, and all kindred measures, because they would inaugurate a war which would involve in its horrors the loyal and disloyal, the innocent and guilty, and a warfare disgraceful to any civilized and christian nation.

In the course of his remarks he said this war has nothing more to do with slavery than with any other institution. Let slavery alone; it will take care of itself. He showed the injustice of diverting the war from its original design, namely: the restoration of obedience to the constitution, laws, and preservation of the Union.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 18.

Advices from Mount City to the 14th mention a foray, by a party of 200 rebels, near Potosi, Linn county. Twenty houses were pillaged, and one man killed. Col. Montgomery had gone in pursuit of the marauders. It was reported at Mount City that none of Price's forces had crossed the Osage. The Santa Fe mail of the 23d reports a horrible massacre at Fort Stanton. On the approach of the Texans to that post in the summer, all citizens in the vicinity fled to the settlement, leaving their houses, crops and everything else behind. After the Texans abandoned the place the Apache Indians took possession, and had command of all the country around. A party numbering 20 determined to revisit the neighborhood and obtain what they could of their remaining crops, when the whole number fell into the hands of savages and were brutally murdered.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

A private letter from Beaufort says that the one fleet sailed from Savannah for Charleston, in company with a man-of-war. Ships were to be sunk in Charleston harbor on Saturday last. Tybee island is occupied by 1,000 men who are to throw up batteries for use against Fort Pulaski, if necessary. The sloop-of-war Savannah and three or four gunboats were off Tybee. The steamer Baltic with 1,000 troops left Port Royal for Fernandina, with the Bienville and another gunboat. The fortifications there consisted of a battery of five guns, manned by two or three hundred men. It is thought it will fall into our hands after a brief struggle.

TIPTON, Mo., Dec. 16.

Yesterday orders were received here for all the forces at this post to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. At the same time Gen. Pope, commanding the department of the center at the head of nearly all the troops in winter quarters at Ottumwa, marched westward toward Warrensburg, for the purpose as is generally believed here, of cutting off Price, whom our scouts reported making forced marches to reach Gena. Rains and Stein, now in the vicinity of Lexington. Eyewitness is on the qui vive for startling good news, as universal confidence is felt in the ability and bravery of Gen. Pope and his army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

SENATE.—A bill was received from the house to assist in the raising of a volunteer force for the defense of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Powell it was referred to the military committee.

Mr. Sumner presented several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. Mr. Wilson reported a bill increasing the number of soldiers at West Point.

Mr. Latham offered a resolution that the secretary of war be requested to inform the senate, by virtue of what law and what purpose passports are required from passengers from New York to San Francisco, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution that the secretary of war be requested to furnish to the senate a copy of all the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. Patterson, agreed to.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill in relation to claims for French supplies.

QUINCY, Dec. 18.

The train which left St. Joseph this morning for this city, was fired upon when about four and a half miles west of Osborne, and about thirty miles from St. Joseph. The outrage occurred before daylight, while the train was passing through a piece of timber and moving at the rate of thirty-five or forty miles an hour. Three separate volleys were fired at the train, the passenger coaches, but did not do any damage, and made but few marks. The rapid movement of the train is supposed to have saved the lives of such passengers as were at the windows. St. Joseph Herald.

AN ALLIANCE DISTINGUISHED.—John F. Harper, Ben. of the celebrated publishing firm of Harper & Brothers, New York, was married at Milwaukee on the 19th inst. to Miss Lillie M. Apple, daughter of Hon. William T. Lynde, of the latter city.

The newly married couple and their friends are now stopping at the Sherman House, in this city. Chicago Journal.

To-Day's Report.

(Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

The house post office committee have unanimously decided to introduce a bill to abolish the franking privilege. The committee have also concluded to grant no further privilege in the case of soldiers' letters, other than that now given of lending their letters forward without preparation. Herald's dispatch.—This afternoon the pickets of Blenker's division were driven in by the enemy. The rebels were soon driven back. Many of them were killed.

The secretary of war has submitted a statement of Quartermaster General Meigs, asking the early appropriation of \$1,000,000 to complete and pay for the gun boats, mortar boats and tug boats of the western fleet, so that they may be delayed at St. Louis, until the interruption of navigation by ice. He states that the \$1,000,000 appropriated by congress at the last session is sufficient only for the construction, equipment and maintenance of seven of the gunboats, and without expressing any opinion as to the necessity of the boats ordered to be built by Gen. Fremont, he thinks the government is bound to pay for them, and that if armed and equipped and well manned they will add to the strength of the army in the west and the success of the expedition intended to open the Mississippi.

The report of chief engineer Bramond, which has, at last, been submitted to congress by Gen. Cameron, shows that the defenses around Washington consist of forty works, including forts, batteries, and redoubts, and are estimated at about \$5,000,000, including several miles of the famous works on Terra Vesada, the most extensive fortifications of this kind known in modern times. Gen. Bramond asks the appropriation of \$150,000 from congress for the completion of these works. Secretary Cameron has also submitted to congress a report in favor of an appropriation of \$4,700,000 for putting our coast defenses in order, from the lakes around San Francisco, a large portion of which is to be devoted to defenses of New York harbor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

The steamship Java arrived at Portland this morning from Liverpool, 6th, and London, 8th. Cotton, 1st and 2nd, 14 1/2; 2nd, 14 1/2; 3rd, 14 1/2; 4th, 14 1/2; 5th, 14 1/2; 6th, 14 1/2; 7th, 14 1/2; 8th, 14 1/2; 9th, 14 1/2; 10th, 14 1/2; 11th, 14 1/2; 12th, 14 1/2; 13th, 14 1/2; 14th, 14 1/2; 15th, 14 1/2; 16th, 14 1/2; 17th, 14 1/2; 18th, 14 1/2; 19th, 14 1/2; 20th, 14 1/2; 21st, 14 1/2; 22nd, 14 1/2; 23rd, 14 1/2; 24th, 14 1/2; 25th, 14 1/2; 26th, 14 1/2; 27th, 14 1/2; 28th, 14 1/2; 29th, 14 1/2; 30th, 14 1/2; 31st, 14 1/2; 32nd, 14 1/2; 33rd, 14 1/2; 34th, 14 1/2; 35th, 14 1/2; 36th, 14 1/2; 37th, 14 1/2; 38th, 14 1/2; 39th, 14 1/2; 40th, 14 1/2; 41st, 14 1/2; 42nd, 14 1/2; 43rd, 14 1/2; 44th, 14 1/2; 45th, 14 1/2; 46th, 14 1/2; 47th, 14 1/2; 48th, 14 1/2; 49th, 14 1/2; 50th, 14 1/2; 51st, 14 1/2; 52nd, 14 1/2; 53rd, 14 1/2; 54th, 14 1/2; 55th, 14 1/2; 56th, 14 1/2; 57th, 14 1/2; 58th, 14 1/2; 59th, 14 1/2; 60th, 14 1/2; 61st, 14 1/2; 62nd, 14 1/2; 63rd, 14 1/2; 64th, 14 1/2; 65th, 14 1/2; 66th, 14 1/2; 67th, 14 1/2; 68th, 14 1/2; 69th, 14 1/2; 70th, 14 1/2; 71st, 14 1/2; 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